REED WAS OUTDONE

Speaker Crisp Can Give the Maine Statesman Pointers.

RULINGS THAT CAUSED MUCH TROUBLE

Fruitless Efforts of the Republican Minority .to Defeat Them.

SIX HOURS OF VIGOROUS FIGHTING

After Free Applications of the Party Lash

the Majority Wins. CAUSTIC AND CUTTING COLLOQUIES

Under the Management of Tom Reed the Republicans Make a Stubborn Resistance-Interesting Situations and

Scenes During the Debate.

Washington, Sept. 20.-Victory finally frowned the efforts of the democrats in the house today, but the battle to secure the report of the Tucker bill, repealing the federal election laws, begun five days ago, was only won by the vigorous application of the party lash, supplemented by an order from the committee on rules. Even then it required six hours of hard fighting before the stubborn minority could be defeated. Every expedient that skillful parliamentary maneuvering could devise was resorted to by ex-Speaker Reed, who stood in the breach all day directing the movements of the minority. The task was hopeless, however, as long as the democratic quorum, which appeared for the first time today, held. Once only did the quorum break down. But on the next roll call it reappeared and the ground that had been lost was quickly regained. Gradually, by roll call after roll call, the minority was hemmed in. The speaker's rulings enraged the minority, the excitement rose to fever heat, but there were no wild scenes, such as characterized the Fifty-first congress. The republicans took their medicine with fairly good grace.

When at last the fight was over the report on the Tucker bill was presented, and with it an application from the committee reporting it, asking for a special order for its consideration. The committee on rules will probably reach the order tomorrow, and the debate on the real merits of the measure will proceed immediately.

Commencement of the Fight.

As soon as the journal was read Loud of California asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury how many ounces of silver had been purchased in July and August, the amount offered and if the government had not purchased the amount required by law under what authority the secretary had acted.

Fitch objected and the struggle began.

Burrows moved to suspend the call of the committees for reports. Catchings, from the committee on rules, presented a report providing that no other business be in order until reports of commit-

tees had been received. Burrows made the point of order that such report was not in order, as it had originated

with the committee. After a sharp tilt with Burrows and Reed on one side and the speaker on the other the speaker overruled the point of order, holding that the committee on rules could orig inate an order of business just as well as the committee on appropriations could originate an appropriation, [Loud democratic ap-

Burrows appealed from the decision of the Fitch of New York moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Burrows moved that the house take a re-Catchings made a point of order that the report of the committee on rules was the

only thing in order. The speaker instructed the clerk to read the report of the committee.

Vehement Protest from Reed.

Reed made a vehement protest against the action of the speaker and declared that the clerk had no right to read the report, declaring, amid democratic cheers, that the action of the speaker was the most surprising in legislative history.

After some further strictures on the chair, e concluded: "If Herod is to be out-Heroded, Herod intends to witness the transac-tion." This reference to the struggles againt his own ruling elicited a burst of applause from both sides of the house.

The speaker then went carefully over the

parliamentary status and concluded by sus-taining the point of order made by General Catchings against Mr. Burrows' motion to take a recess. This ruling was greeted with democratic cheers. Mr. Payno attempted to appeal from this decision. Two appeals cannot be in order," shouted

"The question before the house is the appeal of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Burrows). The clerk will call the roil."

The tactics of the minority had been unavailing. By a vote of 172 to 56 the house sustained the decision of the chair.

Mr. Henburg of love weekly.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, upon the announcement of the vote, moved to take a recess for two hours. This led to a triangular wrangle over the parliamentary status between Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Reed. The latter was exceedingly Reed. The latter was exceedingly

"If it is the purpose of the majority to have a rule artificially drawn seized upon by the speaker and the house by main strength in order to rob the minerity of its rights, we want the country to understand what has been done. If you want to push it through," he added, sneeringly, "we shall see what we shall see,"

General Catchings in reply called attenwas the same as that relating to proceedings on suspension day. When the commutate on rules framed the cloture it had our posely used the precise ianguage, because it had a fixed construction.

had a fixed construction. Ruled Against Mr. Hepburn.

The speaker finally ruled Mr. Hepburn's motion for a recess to be out of order.

Mr. Hepburn appealed from the decision of the chair. Some of the impatient democratic members, chaffing under the slow progress that was being made, did not want the chair to entertain the appeal, but Speaker Crisp replied that he inclined to the greatest liberality in the matter of appeals greatest interactly in the matter of apparent in cases like this, where practice was not well established, and accordingly he submitted the appeal to a vote. On the appeal the republicans, in obsdience to a nod from Speaker Reed, refused to answer to their

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 177 to 2.

The question then recurred on ordering the previous question on the report from the committee on rules. Then motions came to the previous question of the motions came to the previous data.

thick and fast. All were brushed aside by Payne of New York raised the ques-

tion of considertion against the report.

Mr. Catchings made the point that he was

Mr. Payne, who was being coached by Mr. appealed from the decision. "The vote just taken." announced the air. "sustained the decision of the chair. which held that no motion was in order ex-cept one motion to adjourn. The chair, therefore, refuses to entertain the appeal, and further announces that no further mo-

tion will be entertained until the report of the committee is acted upon."

The whole democratic side broke into wild cheering when this announcement was made and a wave of applause swept over the gal-

Republican Persistency. Although realizing they were baffled, the republicans persisted in their stubbern fight. Mr. Burrows moved to lay the report of the committee on the table.

The speaker ruled the motion out of order

and also declined to entertain an appeal. Some confusion followed. A dozen members were on their feet, and the speaker, who was in a hot alternation with Mr. Payne, brought down his gavel and ordered all members to take their seats.

Every member instantly seated himself except ex-Speaker Reed, who loomed up defiantly in the midst of the minority.

"Gentlemen will resume their seats,"

"Gentlemen will resume their seats," again shouted the speaker. Mr. Reed was pule with rage. For a mo-Mr. Reed was pale with rage. For a moment he stood eyeing the speaker as though hostating whether to obey the order, and then sank in his seat. This evoked more democratic applause and then the roll call began on ordering the previous question.

In spite of the vigorous efforts of the whip, the democrats falled to muster a quorum on this roll call. Mr. McRae of Arkansas and Mr. Copper of Texas, who were absent when Mr. Cooper of Texas, who were absent when their names were called, sought permission to vote, but the speaker declined to allow them under the rule. The vote stood 174 to 3, lacking two of a quorum. Nothing was left then for the democrats but to order a call of the house. Mr. Fitch accordingly ande the motion.

The democrats succeeded in avoiding one roll call by voting against Mr. Fitch's motion to proceed to a call of the heuse. They developed 187 democrats on this motion.

The vote recurred on ordering the previous question on the report of the committee on rules.

tee on rules.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 180 to 3. Mr. Burrows moved to reconsider and Fitch moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Fitch's motion carried by a vote of Under the rule thirty minutes were then

allowed for denate, and an exciting time fol-Reed's Caustie Remarks.

Ex-Speaker Reed first took the floor. am obliged to apologize," said he, "at the outset, of the inadequacy of the remarks I am about to make. It is impossible to imitate on this occasion the majestic tread of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Bynum) and his fine figure, bristling with passion, as he stalked down the allag appring his fire e stalked down the aisle shaking his fist or to equal the choice couthers used by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Breckingentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Breckinridge) when the democratic chorus was
making the air vocal four years ago. [Applause.] Besides, we are constrained on
this side of the chamber from making a
similar exhibition of ourselves because we
are too well bred. [Ironical jeers from the
democratic side.] We have occupied a peculiar coign of vantage in this contest," he continued. "You on the
other side were between two fires.
We stood to win either way. You had to resort to everything you had denounced or be
beaten, and with characteristic uetermination you chose humiliation; you settled your-

tion you chose humiliation; you settled your-selves deliberately in the traces against which you stormed and nowled.

'In doing so you not only violated the precedents of years, but all the principles of parliamentary law with which you had ever come into contact. You had decided that the speaker can viliate a motion because it the speaker can vittate a motion because it is dilatory without his mouth pronouncing the odious word, and you sanctioned the viointion of the sacred right of appeal for which the present occupant of the chair contended so impetuously four years ago. That is the situation. You refused the system of rules which we offered you under which you could have dead by the system of the system of the system. rules which we offered you under which you could have done business, and, instead, you chose to accomplish the same ends by special acts of violence. Is that sort of thing worthy of a great party? What a spectacle you have made of yourselves today I leave to your own imagination to decide. The object of this action has been unworthy the mathets appropriate to accomplish it for the methods employed to accomplish it, for it has been the destruction of the power the federal government in federal elections in order that corruption and fraud might have free rein." [Loud applause on the republican side.]

Catchings Makes Reply.

"It is unnecessary for me," said Mr. Catchings on rising to reply to Mr. Reed, "after the clear statements of the speaker in his rulings, to go into a defense of the course of the majority today. It is cruel," he continued sargastically, "for Mr. Reed to suggest that we have humiliated ourselves. If we have, I have not discovered it. The chagrin, I think, lies on the other side of the house. The ex-speaker has discovered that there are methods by which the house can no business—methods just effective and in-finitely more fair than his own. He is him-self humiliated because we have not been forced to resort to his methods, but under the code we have adopted, despite all the flibbustering that his skillful parliamentary

knowledge could devise, have been able to bring this matter to a vote." [Applause.] "The rule adopted by the house today, by methods that have no parallel," said General Henderson of loya, who followed the Mississippian, 'is aimed at the ballot box.
It is a weapon loaded with shot and shell for the destruction of the instrument with which the people of this country express their will. It is part of the conspiracy to turn over the election in the populous cities to the rabble. I give notice that when this bill is passed there will not be another republican elected to congress from the south in ten years. [Democratic cheers.] Yes. cheer your infamy!" shouted General Hen-derson, "when the the country will not be controlled by a mmority elected by force and fraud."

Assaulted Tammany.

Mr. Payne of New York followed with an assault upon Tammany Hatt. "Tammany is trying to reach across the border," said he, "and secure aid to enable her to use the ethods pursued at elections in the south to lestroy the elective franchise and perpetuate

the democracy in power."

Mr. Hatch of Missouri termed the row
which the republicans had kicked up a tempest in a tea pot. They were the same gentlemen, he said, who had, in the Fiftyfirst congress, ruled the minority with a rod of iron, and with an arbitrariness un-known in any legislative bodg on earth, civil ized or barbarous. With reference to Gen-eral Henderson's allusion to the "rabble" in New York, he declared that the head and front of that rabble was John I. Davenport Colonel Fellows, the Tammany orator, said that this was not the time to discuss the merits of the bill repealing the election laws. He said he only rose as a member of the organization that had disqueeted the souls of the republicans, to extend to them his heartfelt sympathy. He drew a keenly humorous picture, contrasting the temper of the republicans yesterday, when they had whip course, to today, when the dem crats had vindicated their power to control crais had vindicated their power to control things legislative. "They may feel the heavy hand of the majority again." he concluded. "Even with Davenport in New York, we have been able to give 76,000 democratic majority. If we can get an honest vote without the interference of 11,000 of Davenport's commissioned ruffians, we may be able to raise that majority to the

raise that majority to 90,000 or 100,000.

End of the Day's Struggle. Mr. Burrows, who had reserved the mo tion to adjourn, which the speaker was will-ing to entertain until the last, then made the motion. It was lost by a vote of 73 to 179.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the report of the committe on rules, and it was carried by a vote of 176 to 91. Proged applause followed the announcement

The fight was over. The democrats had en victorious after their five days strugcommittees make their reports to the house, actualing the report of the Tucker bill. The committee on president, vice president and the selection of members of congress, also presented a resolution, asking the committee a rules to make a special order for the conideration of business.

Adjourned. Let for His Farm. Washington, Sept. 20. - Secretary Gresham this evening left for his farm near Corydon, inu., for a short vacation.

RADICAL BANK LEGISLATION

Pill to Protect Dapositors of Innolvant Institutions Introduced in Congras.

HOW A SPECIAL FUND MAY BE PROVIDED

Resources of the National Panks to Re-Taxed for the Benefit of Patrons Who Would Otherwise Lose

by Fallures. WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTHEATH STREET, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. Representative Bryan introducedin the house today the bill anticipated by a Iver. special on Monday night, providing for a tax upon national bank deposits for the purpose of raising a fund with which to secure depositors against loss in case of failure of

The bill provides that national banks shall pay a sum equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent upon its deposits, to be ascertained by its average deposits for the three months preceding the first day of January in each year. Any bank failing to report its deposits for tax purposes shall forfeit its charter. Whenever the United States treasurer shall have on hand in the special fund raised by such tax the sum of \$10,000,000 the controller of the currency shall suspend the tax until the amount is the special fund falls below the sum of \$10.000,000; whenever the comptroller is advised of the failure of any national bank he shall immediately ascertain the amount due depositors and credi-tors of the bank, not including stockholders and directors, and from this special fund shall pay the amounts due them.

To Satisfy All Creditors,

The assets of such failing banks shall be turned into cash as now provided, and the amount shall be used first to satisfy the claims of depositors, and the remainder shall be paid into the special fund provided by this act. The bill provides also that nothing contained in this measure shall be construed to exempt stockholders from the liability of 100 per cent of their stock in addition to their stock, and no stockholder shall receive any payment on his stock from the assets of such failing bank until all

debts due from the bank have been paid.
The bill further provides that the United The bill further provides that the United States shall assume no liability of depositors of national banks, except as trustee, and directs the secretary of the treasury to issue and pay out for the general expenses of the government greenbacks, as authorized by the act of February 15, 1862, equal to the amount held in the special fund provided for by the contemplated tax upon deposits. deposits.

Land Office Legislation.

A bill will pass the senate as soon as silver is out of the way which is of special interest to Nebraska land officers and attorneys. It provides that no register or receiver shall receive evidence in or near or determine any cause pending in any district land office, in which cause he is interested, directly or in directly, or has been counsel, or where he is related to any of the parties interested by consanguiatty or affinity within the fourth degree, computing by the rules adopted by the common law, and that it shall be the duty of every register or receiver so disqualified to report the fact of his disqualification to the commissioner of the general land office as soon as he shall ascertain it, and before the hearing of such cause, who thereupon, with the approval of the secretary of the interior, shall designate some other register, receiver or special agent of the land department to act in the place of the disqualified officer, and the same authority is conferred on the officer so designated which such register or receiver would other wise have possessed to act in such case.

Miscellaneous Postmasters appointed today: Iowa-Dr. R. M. Smith at Laurel, Marshall county, vice Robert N. Rogers, removed. South Dakota-Mrs. Martha Stuart at Wilber, Campbell county, vice John E. Robbins, re-

signed. Wyoming-William Heap, sr., at Freedom, Uinta county, vice Arthur B. Clark, resigned. Representatives Meiklejolm of Nebraska and Perkins of Sioux City called today on the secretary of war to get his endorsement for the improvement of the Missouri river at Sioux City and South Sioux City to prevent its encroachment upon the Iowa and Nebraska shores. They will endeavor to secure the recommendation of the Missouri river con mission for these improvements, and with such endorsement appear before the house ommittee on rivers and harbors to n expenditure of the Missouri river appro-

printion at these points George W Frank of Kearney, who is here trying to have Wyoming stone or granite used in the construction of the Omaha federal building, will go east tomerrow and ar-rive home next week. He does not believe the contract for the superstructure will be awarded this year.

Senator Manderson has introduced a bill in the senate fixing the time for holding United States courts in Nebraska. The text of the measure was some days ago given

Drs. Ailen D. Hunter and James A. Carson were today appointed members of the pen-sion examining board at Maquoketa, Ia., and Dr. Theodore T. Blaise at Sigourney, Ia. Miss Ioa Fatro Ballinger, second daughter of the late Frank M. Ballinger of Keokuk. Ia., was today married to Bertram Allen Johnson of Adele, Ia., at the residence of her

mother in this city, Rev. John H. Elliott officiating Bills have been introduced in the house by Mr. Gear appropriating \$50,000 for a federal building at Fort Madison, Ia., and approprinting \$5,000 for improving the roadway from Keokuk to the national cemetery nea that city. Perry S. Heath. that city.

IN THE SENATE.

senators from the Silver States Absent

Themselves from Roll Call. Washington, Sept. 20 .- The action of the senators from the silver states in absenting themselves from the chamber on the roll calls was an undoubted surprise to the repeal men. If this should become a part of the policy of the opponents of repeal it would become an embarrassing element in the contest.

The senate remained in continuous session six nours and a half today, its longest session since the repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan of Alabama presented a petition of citizens of his state in favor of the repeal the Sherman act. He said it was one of the petitions sent out by New York bankers and he considered it a mandate from them, not from the people of Alabama. Mr. Voorhoes moved that the repeal bill

be taken up. After a sharp passage between him and Mr. Platt of New York, who wished to make a motion for an amendment of the rules providing for cloture, the latter yielded to Mr. George of Mississippi, who addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. Read His Speech to a Slim Audience.

Mr. George read his remarks to a slim audience, and several times the roll was called to develop the presence of a quorum. The opponents of repeal from the silver states refused in some instances to answer when their names were called. Mr. Voorhees then rose and said there were but two circumstances under compulsion could be used in the senate-one

to compel the attendance of absentees and the other to maintain order on the floor of the senate. He moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to enforce the presence of bsent senators Mr. Dolph of Oregon suggested that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to "request" instead of "enforce" the attendance of

senators.

Mr. Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri, sug gested that the roll of the absentees be called. The vice president so directed. Mr. Teller sat in his seat, but did not

answer when his name was called. Forty-seven seastors responded.

The absentees were: Allen, Carey, Coke, Colquitt, Davis, Aldrich, Dixon, Gordon, Hansbrough, Hunton, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Linusav, McMillan, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Mitchell of Visconsin, Morrill, Palmer Pasco, Pettigrew, Power, Proctor, Pagh, Ransom, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Toller, Turpie, White of California, White of Lauislana, Wilson and Wolcott.

Why He D d Not Answer.

When it was announced that a quorum was present, Mr. Teller obtained the floor temporarily. He said he desired to state that he did not answer when his name was called because it occurred to him that if he did he would be recognizing a rule never recognized in the senate—that the presiding officer had a right to call a senator on a roll call unless the senator addressed the chair. He knew it was a controverted question whether that could be done. He had seen some of the most distinguished men who ever sat in the senate in the last twenty-live years sit in their scats and decline to answer to their their seats and decline to answer to their names when they thought some unfair advantage was about to be taken of the minority. He and his positical party were in the minority, and it was likely he would be in the minority on a good many questions in the next four years (if his life were spared) and he did not intend to submit, if he help it, to any change of the rules that in any degree limited the power of the minor-ity for obstruction. The best writers as-serted, said he, that the right of obstruction was as sacred to the majority as the right of progression was to the minority. He did not believe there could ever be fair legislation and the freedom of debate preserved unless there was recognized in the minority the right to obstruct, to hinder, to delay, and to secure discussion, consideration, de liberation and attention to questions.

Mr. Teller insisted that neither by direc-tion, nor indirection, so far as he could prevent it, should power be vested in anybody to count a quorum—unless the senator himself saw fit to announce his presence— only in the mnner that had prevailed in the senate for more than 100 years,

He Had Not Been Counted. The vice president informed the senator from Colorado that he had not been counted.

Mr. George then yielded the floor to Mr. Gray, democrat, of Delaware, who spoke in advocacy of the repeal bill. When he had concluded Mr. Voorhees said the senate had done a fair day's work, and he moved an executive session, although tomorrow he would ask the senate to continue in session later in the evening.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

END OF THE HEARINGS.

Arguments Made Yesterday Before the Ways and Means Committee. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- The public hearngs before the ways and means committee were concluded today. It is the intention of the committee to commence work at once upon a new tariff bill.

J. Seaver Page appeared in the interest of paints and colors. He wanted a better classification of the articles in which he is interested.

L. E. Holden of Cleveland spoke in favor of retaining the existing duties on lead ore. He declared if the duties were reduced the miners' wages would necessarily be de-

miners' wages would necessarily be de-creased.

Mr. Holden is editor of the Cieveland Plain Dealer, and Mr. Payne asked him if he had not in his paper supported the demo-cratic platform, which was for tariff reform. Mr. Holden declined to answer the question, however, saying that it did not enter into the subject which he came to discuss the subject which he came to discuss.

"You believe, then," asked Mr. Hopkins,
"in a system and policy which will afford
necessary protection to merican industries
and labor!"

Believes in Protection Now 'Yes," answered Mr. Holden. Hugh N. Camp of New York insisted on the retention of the present duties on lead ores in the interest of the producers and niners. He protested against the treatment of lead ore as raw material A. C. Dunham of Hartford, Conn., repreented the thread industry and urged the committee not to reduce the tariff.

Max Adler spoke briefly for the corset industry, and was followed by Dr. Warner,

who argued that no reduction in the tariff be F. J. Remer of New York appeared in half of the silk importers of New York and complained that the duty on silk was too

At the afternoon session of the committee the carpet industry was discussed. Congressman Ryan of New York said that the capacity of the carpet manufacturers in the city of Youkers, N. Y., is 43,000 yards per diem. There are about 9,000 persons on the city of Youkers, N. Y., is 43,000 persons on the capacity of the capacity o ployed, who receive in wages over \$3,000,000

John H. Coyne, a workman of nineteen years experience in the carpet industry, pro tested, in behalf of his brother workers, against any reduction in the rates of duty ou carpets and declared that a reduction would educe the wages of the workmen. The fact was brought out during the dis ussion that Mr. Coyne is a democrat and oted the democratic ticket last fall. "How do you like the change?" asked Mr.

Hopkins. Bon't Like the Change, Though a Democrat. "Well, I voted for the change, and we have got it with a vengeance. I don't like it

ery weil."
C. C. Barber of Chicago wanted the pres ent tariff rates on matches continued.

J. E. Welborn of Baltimore appeared for the plush manufacturers of America, and in-sisted upon the retention of the tariff. Congressman McCall of Massachusetts spoke of the necessity of deciding now the into effect. He said that would do much estore confidence, and suggested January 1,

895, as a reasonable time. Congressman Sperry of Connecticut ap-peared in the Interest of the tobacco growers of his district and asked that the existing tariff rates on tobacco be undisturbed. Congressman Richardson of Michigan appeared in behalf of furniture manufacturers in his district, who desired German looking-

glass and burlap placed on the free list Frank eDenton appeared in behalf of the oney industry and asked that the present duty on honey be retained.

This concluded the public hearings and the committee adjourned.

Ocean Mail Contracts Annulled. Washington, Sept. 29.-Postmaster General Lissell has annulled the contracts for ocean mails between San Francisco and

Panama by the Pacife Mail Steamship comany, and between New York and Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro by the United states and Brazil Mail Stear ship company. The order will take effect October 3. The Pacific mail contract was annulled by request of the contracting company, on the ground that commercial interests would not ground that commercial interests would not allow it to comply with the government time schedules on the trip. The time schedules of the mail steamers will nereafter be regulated by the company according to trade demands, instead of by the department. The two contracts with the Brazii Steamship company were annulled, it is said, because the company had gone into the hands of a receiver. the hands of a receiver.

Revoit in Brazil. Washington, Sept. 20.—The State department is still without any further information regarding the troubles at Brazil. At the Navy department the officials heard unoffi-cially of the departure of the cruiser Charleston from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro. It will take three or four days, with fair weather, to reach Rio de Janeiro. Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, has returned to Washington from his summer stay in the Adirondacks. The minister declined to say whether he has any

tion of the progress of the revolt in Brazil. Will Not Give a Reduced Rate. New York, Sept. 20.-The presidents of the trunk lines today decided not to fix a \$15 rate to the World's fair as advocated by the Pennsylvania company.

AT A FEARFUL SACRIFICE

What it Cost to Protect a Negro Desperado from a Mob.

EIGHT MEN KILLED, NINETEEN WOUNDED

Fired Upon by the Angry Crowd, Peace Omcers Sheltered in the Roanoke, Va., Jall Returned the Fire with Frightful Results.

ROANORE, Va., Sept. 20 .- One of the most dastardly crimes in the history of the city occurred about 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Henry S. Bishop, aged about 50 years, from Cloverdale, eight miles from this city, was enticed by a negro named Thomas Smith from the market, where she had come to sell produce, into an empty saloon basement, beaten insensible and robbed of her pocket book, containing less than \$2.

Assembling of the Mob.

The fiend was captured and lodged in jail. A crowd gathered around the jail and kept increasing as night approached. At 5 o'clock the Roanoke Light infantry marched to the iail by orders of Mayor Trout. Guards were posted and the streets in the immediate vicinity cleared. About dark the crowdsincreased by a hundred men from the vicinity of the woman's home, headed by Mrs. Bis-hop's son, a fireman on the Norfolk & Western road.

ern road,

At 8 o'clock portions of the mob battered in a side door of the jail, where the military and Mayor Trout had retreated.

Shooting was commenced by the mob, and the mayor shot in the foot. The military were then ordered to return the fire, and a volley from about twenty-five rifles was named into the mob. It is the west than poured into the mob. It is thought that about five men were killed by this fire and as many more wounded, some of them

fatally.

During the excitement caused by the volburing the excitement caused by the vol-ley the negro was taken from the jail by an officer and secreted. The dead and wounded were removed to a drug store and to the offices of nearby physicians. The mob then dispersed and left the scene as quietly as

List of the Dead and Injured. Following are the dead and injured as far

as known at present: S. A. VICK, hotel proprietor. WILL SHEETZ, fireman on the Norfolk & WHILE SHEELE, REGISTER OF SHEELE OF

orn radirond.

JOHN MILLS, distiller, Black Creek,
EMMETT J. SMALL, Northwest Roanoke. The injured are: GEORGE SETTLE of Vinton, mortally

Orto Falls, will die.
Will Eddy, shot through the groin
George O. Monroe, shot in head.
Frank Mills, shot in arm. TOM NELSON, leg off.

Tom Nelson, leg on.
Leroy White, shot in back.
J. B. McGhee, shot in leg.
— Shepard; shot in the leg. E. J. SMALL; shot in the abdomen. CHARLES POWELL; shot through the body. J. H. CAMPBELL, EDGAR WAHLGEN, C. P. NORTH, O. B. TAYLOR,

DANID DUGGLES.

N. E. SPARKS. L. E. NELMS. After the Ba'tle Several speeches were made after the Hustings county court assured the meb that the negro had been removed from the jail. and accompanied two of the crowd thro the fail to prove his statement. His state ment and the speech of J. Allen Watts, dem ocratic candidate for the state senate, did much to pacify the crowd, but they hung around the jail and adjacent streets for several hours after-wards, many searching for the secreted

At midnight the scene had quieted down no further trouble is expected. The militia remains under the mayor's order, al though it is probable that they will not be

called out again. HE WILL BE TORTURED.

Horrible Arrangements Making for the Execution of a Murderer. New Orleans, Sept. 20.—The leading col ored men of the city at a secret meeting appointed a committee to ask the governor for troops for protection against the reign of terror in Jeffreson parish, on the outskirts of the city. A mass meeting of the colored citizens of the state has been called for Monday. There are indications of serious trou-ble. Jefferson parish has been doubles. der martial law by the residents. The sher-iff, judges, senators and representatives are

the leaders of the regulators. It is impossible to tearn whether the mur-derer of Julian has been captured or burned at the stage. It is believed that state troops will be called out today. Many white women and children have come to the cits for refuge. The bloodbounds from the peni tentiary were at a loss in the swamp this morning on the track of the murderer. On the exact spot where Judge Stoninal fell an iron stake has been driven into the ground, to which the murderer will be tied when caught. Resinous pine faggots surroum the stake, branding irons are ready with which he will be tortured while suspended from the gallows above the fire.

FATAL FIGHT WITH A DESFERADO.

Two Chicago Policemen Shot and "Chick" McMullen Fatalty Wounded. CHICAGO, Sept. 20 .- At an early hour this morning Officers Rowan and Fitzmorris tried to arrest "Chick" McMullen, one of the most notorious crooks in the west, and his paramour, Nellie Foley, equally notorious in criminal anuals, when McMullen drew a pistol and began firing at the officers. The latter also drew their weapons and a regular fusilade ensued. When the smoke cleared away it was found that Rowan had been shot in the left groin and will probably die: Fitzmorris received two bullets in the thigh while a bullet pierced McMullen's back, in flicting a fatal wound. The desperace mediately called for a priest, who administered to his wants. McMullen was creating a disturbance in front of a salcon on West Side, where the shooting occurred.

KILLED BY INDIAN POLICE

Iwo Montana Men Who Assaulted an In dian Agent Shot by His Escort. HELENA, Mont., Sept. 20 .- In a fight with two strangers last night Major Wyman, agent for the Crow Indians, received a bulagent for the Crow Indians, received a bul-let wound in the breast, the shot coming from a Winehester at short range. The major's escort of Indian police shot and killed the two assailants. One of the dead men was Ed Hamilton of Dillon, Mont. The other has not been identified.

Army of the Cumberland. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—The twenty fourta annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland opened here today with a routine business session. This after-noon the delegates visited the soldiers and sailors and the Garfield monuments

Omaha Man Honored. Circago, Sept. 20 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |- The first day's session of fourth annual convention National Phonographic was held today at the ciation the

Victoria hotel. There wai good attendance of delegates from al state. Officers for the ensu months were elected as follows: Major A. W. Clance, Chicago: president, Ed Bonson, Omaha: serre Gray, Chicago: treasurer, R. Clance, New York.

MAY RESTORE THE MONARCHY. Inevitable Success of Melto Means an End

(Copyright a 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) Montevipeo, Uruguay (via Galvestor Tex.), Sept. 20. - Hy Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee, |-Favorable news for the revolutionary party in Brazil has been received here. The robels are becoming bolder and are pressing the advantages they have gained. It is reported that Admiral Mello has demanded the unconditional surrender of the city of Rio de Janeiro. He threatens to renew the bombardment of the city unless his demands are complied with

to the Beazilian Republic.

The policy of Melio seems to be to starve Rio into submission before again opening fire on the city. All vessels with supplies are prevented from entering the city for the present. Hostilities are suspended. In the capture of Nietheroy Admiral Mello obtained a large supply of coal, provisions and ammunition. The government forces lost sixty killed and 120 wounded in the fight. The rebel fleet now consists of six warships, three torpedo boats, many tugs, transports and launches. All of them are well provisioned.

Communication Restored. Cable communication with all parts of the republic has been restored, but no political messages or any referring to the revolutionary troubles are allowed to pass. Commercial messages in plain language are transmitted without interruption.

The British legation intends to file a claim against the Brazilian government for cutting off cable communication.

Mail advices received here state that President Peixoto knew ten days ago that his defeat was inevitable. He defied the revolutionists only because the ministry so advised him. In Montevideo it is firmly believed that the triumph of Admiral Mello means the restoration of the monarchy. From the south news has been received which is unfavorable to Peixoto. It is re-

ported that the state of Sao Paulo has declared in favor of the rebels. All indications point to their success. Going Alter Castilho.

It has been learned that the rebel warship Republica and four gunboats have put to sea. Their destination is Rio Grande do Sul. On board the Republica are several chiefs of Mello's party. The vessel will go first to Santos, thence to Porto Alegre and afterwards to Rio Grande, where the navy will co-operate with the land forces under General Saraivo. The garrison in the fort at Rio Grande is all prepared to resist an attack expected from the Republica. Under forced marches the land forces of revolutionists in Santa Ana have advanced toward Rio Grande City. It is proposed to attack the city by land simultaneously with the bombardment by the Republica and other rebel

Arresting Suspects. In Borto Alegre many known sympathizers of the revolutionary cause are under arrest. The prisoners are full of suspects. board the steamer Equateur, hurrying to join his forces. Federal forces in Rio Grande have begun an attack on San Eugenio, which is defended by 600 of Castilho's troops.

SITUATION AT BRUNSWICK.

Most of the Yellow Fever Patients Are Now Convalescent. Washington, Sept. 20.—The following telegraphic dispatches from Branswick have een received by Surgeon General Wyman: Camp opened today. One hundred and thirteen received. Perfect contentment.

GIDDINGS. One hundred and two persons have been ad altted to camp. One case discharged. One case considered critical. Most of the cases recase considered critical. Most of the cases reported yesterday are convalescent. Physicians have little to do. River and shore guard nearly completed. When so, there will be no need of guarding by other states and towns. We wish permission to pass out immune persons with clean clothing with one day's detention at the camp. Will certificates of ten days be honored by the southern states, and what place will deeline? Micharday. "Immune persons" spoken of above are those who heretofore had yellow fever and hence are considered proof against the dishence are considered proof against the dis-ease. Permission to pass them was

BRUNSWICK, Sept 20.—No new cases. patients under treatment doing well.

HARMONY IN SOUTH DAKOTA. Republican Judicial Convention of the State

Selects Candidates. HURON, S. D. Sept. 20 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee. |-The republican state judicial convention of South Dakota convened in this city at 9 p. m. today. The resolutions simply endorse the last state and national platforms and contains no particularly incresting portions save one clause expressing the sorrow of the republicans of the state at the death of Cyrus J. Fry. late United States marshall for South Dakota. Nominations were made quickly, Judge Dighton Corson of Deadwood, the present number of the supreme court from the First district was re-nominated that position by acclamation, the Second district Judge A. S. Kellam, present incumbent, was nominated. For the Third district Judge John E. Bennett,

the present incumbent, was nominated. NOT A FAILURE.

Archbishop Ireland Says the Faribault School Plan is a Success.

Sr. Patt., Sept. 20 .- In reply to criticisms o the effect that the Faribauit plan of uniting parochial and public schools was a failure, Archbishop Ireland said to a Associated press reporter today that the plan was stronger today than ever before and is now in operation in over 100 localities. It has ceased to exist at Faribault through local conditions merely, and at the archbishop's own suggestion, not by command

Movements of Ocean Steamers Sept. 20. At New York-Arrived-Havel, from Bremen: Teutonic, from Liverpool; Grecian, rom Glasgow.
At St. Johns, N. F.—Arrived—Corean, from Liverpool. Southampton-Arrived-Spree, from New York. At London-Sighted-Suevia, from New

At Scilly-Passed-Normannia, from New York for Hamburg. Government Expenditures, Washington, Sept. 20.-The daily statement of the United States treasurer shows

for the first time in two weeks the receipts of the government to be in excess of expendof the government to be in excess of expenditures, the figures for the month thus far standing: Receipts, \$17.272.851; expenditures, \$17.032,000. Of the latter amount \$8.118,000 was account of pensions.

The gold reserve today was \$25,684,317. The net balance is now \$11,819,278.

Thirty Corowall Miners Buried Alive. LONDON, Sept. 20. - By the caving in of a mine in Cornwall this morning thirty miners were entombed. It is believed some are still alive, and efforts are being made to rescue

BUSY FIGHTING FIRE

Black Hills People Put in a Day and Night Heading Devouring Flames.

SURROUNDED BY BLAZING FORESTS

Deadwood and Load City Threatened With Destruction for Several Hours

WERE SAVED BY SHIFTING OF THE WIND

Terrible Scourge in Time. OTHER TOWNS WERE NOT SO FORTUNATE

Nature Checks the Onward Course of the

small Settlements Suffer Severely-Centennial Wiped Out-Piedmont, Terry, Central City and Runkel Reported Burned-Loss of Life Small.

LE AD CITY, S. D., Sept. 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-At noon today the timber fires were discovered heading for Lead City from the west, and the entire fire department, with many citizens, were called out. A very heavy wind brought the flames rapidly toward the city and at 4 o'clock the entire force in the mines was put to work. At 5 o'clock, when the fire reached the city limits, the wind shifted, and by back firing and clever work on the part of the people it was thought at 7 p. m. to be under

During the afternoon several carlonds of powder belonging to the Homestake Mining company were moved from the magazine to the mine. Many families in the vicinity moved out their household goods, and the

people are in a great state of excitement. The fire spread throughout the Bald mountain country, doing much damage, Along the Black Hills & Fort Pierre railroad many trestles are burned, and traffic between this city and Elk Creek is stopped. Wires along the route are down and it is impossible to estimate the damage. Two troops of cavalry from Fort Meade are on the way here and will be held until the fire is over.

Burning in the City.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-At 5:30 the forest fire had burned to Lead City. The Homestake sawmills and lumber yard were the first to go. This caused a hot fire, and the flames, aided by the prevailing strong wind, made havoe among the frame buildings of the town. Help was called from all outer towns and 1,500 men soon were battling with the flames. The city of 5,000 souls seemed to be doomed.

Everything is all right at Deadwood as yet, but the outlook was not very bright at 6 o'clock. The fire on the east had reached the footbills five miles from here and was threatening ranch property. The property of Henry Sterns was burned and also that of Charles Trever. The Sterns family drove two miles through the flames to this city. Old Mrs. Sterns, Mrs. Henry Sterns, two boys, a baby and Frank Sterns were all badly burned.

Changed for the Better.

At 9:30 o'clock the wind had changed at Lead City, and there appeared some hopes of saving the city. The Homestake mines have shut down and the miners are fighting the fire. If the wind shifts at all the place is doomed.

A had fire is gaining great headway on top

of the Blacktail divide, threatening Central

City and the county poor house. One

hundred men are engaged in fighting it. At Baid mountain a terrible state of affairs exists.

The inhabitants of Terry, a mining camp of 500 population, have left the town to the flames.

Damage Runs Into Thousands. Everything will be a total loss and the damage will amount to \$60,000. The Buxton mill and dwelling house, valued at \$12,000, were destroyed. The fire is raging with great fury over a district seven miles long and six wide, destroying everything in its path. The damage to the Centennial is as

ollows: Tharies Thompson. Found Uninjured.

Charles Trever and wife, who were

thought to be burned to death, have been found uninjured. Mrs. Sterns is not expected to live. Deadwood is not seriously threatened, although 200 men are patrolling the hills and putting out incipient fires. The Uncie Sam sixty-stamp mill and the town of Perry. twelve miles distant, have been destroyed. Telephonic communication is shut off from several points by reason of the fire and the full extent of the damage cannot be tearned. A fire is burning at the fair grounds, two miles from here, and the stables, race track

and other buildings will probably be de-

Bringing Up Soldiers. A special train teft here at 10 p. m. for Fort Meade to bring up three companies of soldiers to aid Lead citizens in controlling the flames. Town of Runkel Destroyed.

gram to THE BRE]-A report has just reached Lead City that Runkel, a small town on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre railroad, twenty-five miles from here, was consumed by fire. Principal losses: Runkel's

LEAD CITY, S. D., Sept. 20.-[Special Tele-

saw mill, postoffice and depot. One hundred and fifty homeless people from the burned section are now at Pied-In this section much timber and wood was destroyed. On Centennial Prairie a number

she may die. The fire near this city is under control, owing to the change of wind, and notfurther

PIEDMONT, S. D., Sept. 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Not in the history of the Hills has there been such terrible destructive fires as are raging this afternoon and tonight. The Black Hills & Fort Pierre passenger train, here at 5:15 p. m., was driven back by the sea of flames which wrapped both bridges and ties in its fiery embrace. At a late hour this afternoon, impelled by a fierce gale from the west and northwest, the fire appeared. The whole country between this point and Perry, some thirty miles northwest of here, it was evi-

dent, was doomed to destruction. General

of residences and several people were burned. One woman was so badly burned

danger is apprehended. Fied for Their Lives.